















Forever that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Government and the Press.

A very unusual scene occurred last Thursday morning in the newspaper offices of Chicago and Cincinnati. About 3 o'clock, just as the papers were going to press, the chiefs of police in those cities received telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of War to inspect the contents of each paper in the respective cities, and if there was any contraband news in them to confiscate the whole edition of the offending journal. Everybody connected with the papers except the pressmen, mailing clerks and the newsboys had gone to bed, but a representative from each office was called out of bed by an imperative summons, and copies of each paper produced for inspection. In Chicago the place of rendezvous for these representatives was the city lock-up, and for once that "institution" had respectable inmates. The inspection directed to be made was a funny affair, as the orders of the Secretary of War, though imperative, were very indefinite, and the officers had very little idea of the duties they had to perform, while to add to their perplexity there were several German papers to be examined, and they had no knowledge of the language in which they were printed. However, by the aid of translators, guessing, and a happy state of ignorance of what was proper or improper, all the papers passed inspection, and the pressmen were allowed to start, though too late for some of them to get into the mails.

HIS BUMP OF CONSERVATISM FLATTENED OUT.—The Chicago Tribune tells a story of a democratic captain who went to Missouri with his company, notwithstanding he had serious conscientious scruples about engaging in this war. The rebels drew the spikes from the rails of a road over which the captain and his company were being conveyed. When the train reached this point, the rails were displaced and every car went over the embankment wounding a large number of the boys. Among those hurt was the captain above alluded to. He was thrown upon his head, and remained insensible for a whole day. After he had regained consciousness, the chaplain of the regiment, sitting by his side, asked him how he felt. Said he, "you know how uncompromising a democrat I have always been. I confess I had a long and painful struggle with my conscience before getting my own consent to take part in this war. But," said he, at the same time rubbing gently his bruised head, "My experience since I came to Missouri has flattened out my bump of conservatism, and I am in favor of destroying the cause of this war."

A "WET NURSE" PRESENTING HIS ACCOUNT.—The correspondent of the Milwaukee Wisconsin says that Col. J. H. Mansfield is in Madison, to settle his account for services rendered the state as an agent to look after the Wisconsin regiments on the Potomac. This correspondent says he claims to have disbursed \$162 for our soldiers, and his bill for services and expenses is \$950, making in all over \$1,100. Of this sum of \$950, \$250 is for carriage hire in Washington city. He makes the state in debt to him over \$300, and wants payment.

How many more such accounts have been or are to be rendered? A beautiful business, and, we fear, plenty of it.

REBEL STATES TO BE GOVERNED AS TERRITORIES.—Mr. Ashley, from the house committee on territories, has reported a bill to establish provisional governments over territories in rebellion against the United States, until the loyal people residing in them form new states. The members of the legislature, judges, &c., are to be appointed by the President. The legislature is to pass no act establishing, protecting or recognizing the existence of slavery, or giving any sanction to or declare the right of any man to property in another. Estates are to be confiscated and leased for not more than five years. All public lands held by rebel states are to be vested in the United States, to be held for the use of soldiers, sailors and marines in the service. All loyal persons are declared electors, except ministers of the gospel, lawyers, and civil and military officers who have participated in the rebellion, after taking the oath to support the constitution of the United States. It is said that the senate territorial committee concurs in this bill.

make it conform to sentimental ideas delays just punishment, lengthens the reign of violence, and causes more death and suffering than the swift and certain destruction of such outlaws as the company of cavalry above referred to.

From the Fourth Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS 4TH REG. WIS. VOL., IN THE MUD, AT NEWPORT NEWS, "SACRED SOIL." ON SAT. MORNING, FEB. 23, 1862.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—On the 18th of February, Colonel Paine received orders to be prepared to embark with his regiment on the 19th, at 12 o'clock M.—Owing to some delay, we did not get started till 4 P. M., when we marched to the wharf and embarked on board the steamer Adelaide, bound to Fortress Monroe. It had been raining and blowing hard all day—nor did it cease till after midnight. The storm, together with the peculiar rocking of the steamer, caused many a poor soldier to cast up accounts, and pay the difference to old Neptune, during the short voyage. Thanks to propitious fortune, a bright sun rose from the Chesapeake on the following morning.

We landed safely at the fortress about 9 A. M., and were marched to the beach to the east of the fort.

Before we left the wharf, Colonel Paine gravely assured all the captains that as crime punishable with death to war or destroy any of the fine trees on the grounds where we should encamp. This caution was repeated by the captains to their men. On reaching the place the *sell* was appreciated, for there was not a tree in camp, nor in sight, without the aid of a glass.

Here we halted, stacked arms, unslung knapsacks, and prepared to bivouac for the night, we being without tents or other shelter. In the evening, however, 29 Sibley tents were brought into camp. With these about half of the regiment could be accommodated with shelter. I chanced to be one of the fortunate ones, and once more slept under canvas.

Early on the morning of the 20th, orders came—"Prepare to move at 12." At the appointed hour the line was formed, and the regiment marched to the wharf, where we found the steamers Express and Weldon waiting to convey us to this place. It was three o'clock before the whole regiment was on board; then these two little boats steamed out of the bay and up the James river, the Weldon leading off with the first platoon of each of the ten companies on board.

The channel runs in such a direction that all boats passing up or down the river must pass quite near the rebel batteries on Sewall's Point and Craney Island, so near, indeed, that we could plainly distinguish their batteries, camp fires and tents. From a staff at Craney Island, the "red, white and red" could be seen floating on the air—and many a curse did the sight produce. A few days since the emblem of treason was spread to the breeze, quite as saucily, from the battery on Sewall's Point, but a well directed shot from one of the guns on the Rip Raps brought it to the dust, since which they have not had the audacity to raise it again. Boats are compelled to pass so near that with good artillery they could give us no little trouble. It was formerly their custom to fire at passing boats, but as these shots were usually replied to from the Rip Raps and our gunboats in the vicinity, they have wisely concluded to discontinue this dangerous practice.

We disembarked at Newport News late in the afternoon, and were marched to the low ground bordering upon a pine swamp to encamp. The only manner in which we can account for Gen. Mansfield's act in sending us to this place to encamp, is on account of its proximity to mud and water. In truth, I believe the water is rather nearer the surface than he was aware of, or he would never have sent us here to encamp in the mud, thus hazarding the health of one thousand men. The 11th New York regiment is the remnant of Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves, only 340 strong. Whatever may be said of the morals of this regiment, one thousand men can bear testimony to the fact that they have not lost the virtue of benevolence. They twice treated our regiment to warm coffee, and every man who visited their camp was invited, nay, entreated to enter and eat. Besides this, many poor Badgers were accommodated with good dry beds, in their comfortable quarters, on the night following our arrival. *Vive la Zouave.*

Characteristic of this climate, we only rose the next morning to find the water covering the ground beneath us, and the rain still pouring down. It continued to rain hard all day; but this did not prevent the celebration of the birthday of the Father of his Country. The frigate Commerce and Cumberland, lying in the river opposite here, were gallily decked with flags and streamers. From each the national salute of thirty-four guns was fired at noon and at sunset.

According to our orders, we are to await transportation to Ship Island, there to form a part of Gen. Butler's division. As the general has already started for the gulf, it is probable that we shall embark somewhere; then *ho!* for New Orleans.

Hastily yours for New Orleans,  
GUN.

A "LAMENTABLE FAILURE."—The Richmond Whig of the 21st ult., speaking of the formal inauguration of the southern government, which was to take place the next day, says:

Judging by results so far, it is the most lamentable failure in history, and suggests to the reflecting mind that the most signal service which that government can now render to the country is the surrender of the helm to abler and better hands.

In view of the past, the present and probable future, the payment of money is a bitter mockery and miserable compensation for the ruin of a free people. A child with a banlie, an old man with a young wife, are partial illustrations of the deplorable folly.

Much more such talking as this will make the loyalty of the Whig to the new government somewhat doubtful.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Thirtieth Regiment.

OSAWATTAMIE, Ka., Feb. 21, 1862.

Messrs. Editors.—Two weeks ago today the 13th left Leavenworth for Fort Scott. The day was very cold—the country was literally covered with ice, and consequently the traveling was very hard. We marched 15 miles without halting. The baggage train met a more accident, and did not come up till after midnight, leaving the men without tents, blankets, and many of them without overcoats, a large part of one of the coldest nights of the season. This was rather severe, but the men bore it with great cheerfulness. The next night brought us to Shawnee, where we were quartered in vacant buildings and private houses, and remained till Monday morning. Monday night, 18 miles march, brought us to camp on Indian Creek, near Squier'sville, some distance out of our way. Tuesday, a march of about 17 miles, found us on the northern bank of Bull Creek, near Paola. Warmer weather on Monday and Tuesday had melted the snow and ice, so that the streams were badly swollen. Wednesday we were compelled to change our route so as to ford the creek, and after a difficult march of about 10 miles we camped on the Marais des Cygnes, (pronounced *Mary Du Zene*) or Osage River, about three miles above Osawattamie, which lies on the south side of the river. Here we remained till Monday, waiting for the river to fall. The flowing waters continuing to mock our patience, we at length "went round," the train making a forced march via Peoria City, while the men crossed lower down the river, meeting at Dutch Henry's crossing before sunset.

Col. Maloney, and Capt. Rager, Woodman, Hewett and Norcross, left us a station and returned to Fort Leavenworth, as members of the general court martial, to sit on the 20th. Misfortunes seldom come singly. Major Bigney sick already, and on Monday night Lieut. Col. Chapman "came down" with chills and fever, leaving the regiment without a field officer, in command of Capt. Blake. Capt. Kummel was also sick, and left near Osawattamie. Surgeon Horton had been left at Leavenworth with 100 men for duty, leaving Surgeon Evans to the numerous "calls" for colds, coughs, mumps, etc., etc. Tuesday morning the line of march was resumed, leaving your humble servant to take care of the lieutenant colonel and major.

The regiment probably reached Fort Scott yesterday. The rear column under my command reached this place yesterday, and are now waiting for something to turn up. My patients are better, though the lieutenant colonel will hardly be able to move further at present. Capt. Kummel is here also, who with the major and myself will start to-morrow by stage for the Fort. I have been somewhat minute in these details to give our friends a correct idea of our first experience in marching. Most of the men have been cheerful—some complain—some swear—some grow selfish—some grow noble—some are homesick and will weep like children. The mention of home will awaken memories of the most tender character—tears are no evidence of weakness in human life. Well, "this is war" with some poetry, some romance, and a good deal of reality. There is very little severe sickness among us, none dangerously sick save one or two left at Leavenworth. A short time will bring all the regiment together, when with a little rest we will be ready for the "great expedition."

The politics in Kansas as well as the military are very much mixed—time will clear away the fog and adjust all things. Col. Montgomery was our fellow guest a night or two since. He is a character, the most of a true gentleman and the most honest of any of the prominent Kansas characters. In person he is nearly six feet, slim, standing very erect, makes rather a fine appearance. He has dark hair, heavy mustache and whiskers, large Roman nose, with sharp grey eyes. His experience in the troubles of Kansas has given him a sharpness and courage which border ruffians will long remember. As a commander of a small body of men, fighting in true border style, he is perhaps unequalled. He is a strictly religious man, being an elder in the Campbellite church. He told us that he had never seen in the papers one entirely truthful account of any of the events occurring in Kansas, and yet the aggregate of her wrongs can never be told. The history of this country will never be written. The only protection for the state now is the presence of federal troops. The whole eastern border will have to be fully protected during the war. All the people full of martyrdom or deeds of personal heroism—some of the stories are true and some a little mixed.

I must not close without reminding you that we are now on John Brown's battle ground and among his old neighbors. This, then is historic, if not classic ground, the very place for the Kansas historian to commence his work. Who will undertake it? Who?

Personally, I have been well, and fared well. The uniform kindness of both officers and privates has put me under lasting obligations to them. Thankful to a kind Providence for life and health, we will bid you adieu.

H. C. TILTON.

The long lists of killed and wounded who fell at Fort Donelson meet the eye in every Illinois and Iowa paper. It brings up sad and mournful thoughts. Will the comrades of these victims of a wicked rebellion entreat the government to pardon the traitors who have caused so much suffering and woe? Will they be eager to return the slaves of this bogus chivalry, and be found invoking the protection of the constitution for those who thus butcher their friends in a causeless war? We shall see.

The following republican senators voted in favor of admitting Mr. Stark of Oregon to his seat: Anthony, Browning, Collamer, Cowan, Fossenden, Foster, Harris, Howe, Sherman, Simmons, Ten Eyck. All the border state men voted yes, save Bayard, who was absent.

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MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

Tribune's special.—The excise and internal duties bill will be reported from the ways and means committee separately from the tariff. One hundred and fifty millions of income annually are expected from the two sources. The tariff will be matured in ten days or reported.

Senator Wilson's bill to encourage enlistments in the regular army, provides for the payment to every private immediately upon his enlistment in the regular army, of \$25 of the \$100 bounty to which he becomes entitled at the expiration of his term of service, and for the enlistment in the regular army from the volunteer forces.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE. Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

New York, Feb. 28.

The Post publishes extracts of a letter from Richmond, dated over a month since, from a person still a rebel, but the south, and with excellent opportunities of knowledge. He says the rebel army on paper is 400,000, but in the field not quite 200,000, and part them indifferently armed. He says the rebel army on the whole line of the Potomac is only about 60,000. Thinks southern troops, whose term of enlistment expires May 1st, won't re-enlist if they can possibly avoid it.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

The National Intelligencer, of this morning, says that a report prevailed yesterday to the effect that the command of General Banks had suffered a repulse in attempting to cross the Potomac, but its falsity was exposed by a communication from Secretary Stanton to Representative Colfax.

Commercial's special.—The house committee of ways and means will not be able to introduce the tax bills before Monday next. They hope to have them matured before that time.

The senate judiciary committee have the confiscation act of Senator Harris under consideration to-day.

The roads in this vicinity are in improved condition to-day.

Nearly one thousand returned federal prisoners are now in Washington. They are being rapidly paid off by the war department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

First Asst. Post Master General Knapp is engaged in sending out instructions and making arrangements for re-establishing post offices and post routes on our armies advance into the so-called Confederate States. A. H. Markland is following our forces into Tennessee, and J. G. Miller, also an agent of the department in this connection, is operating in the southern part of Kentucky. The post office at Nashville, and those in the eastern part of North Carolina, will soon be re-opened. The latter state is to be supplied with mails by sea.

Houses.—The house proceeded to the consideration of the special order, namely, the bill providing for receiving and dispersing volunteer service of the United States. The bill was rejected.

The homestead bill was considered.

SENATE.—Mr. Starke, of Oregon, offered the following resolution: "That the papers relating to the loyalty of Benjamin Starke, senator from Oregon, be referred to the judiciary committee, with instructions to investigate the charges on the evidence which has been or may be presented."

Mr. Hale objected to the resolution.

Mr. Starke said that he presented the resolution himself, because he would appear as a friend of his what might be an ungracious offer; certainly he would not present one to any one except to him to place himself in such a position. He stated, was anxious that any senator who proposed to be the prosecutor of the charges brought here against him, should have an opportunity offered him. He availed himself of this opportunity to say, that relying on his own consciousness of loyalty to the country, and yielding to no man in devotion to the constitution and the Union, and in veneration and reverence for the flag of his country, he had hitherto refrained from entering into the question contained in these papers, preferring to stand on what he conceived to be his personal honor and the rights of his matter further he would be most happy to meet it.

St. Louis, Feb. 28.

General Halleck in general orders states that official information has been received that the rebels, in evacuating, Mudtown, Arkansas, poisoned the provisions they were obliged to abandon, and that 42 officers and men were poisoned by eating the same. He says we cannot retaliate by adopting the same barbarous mode of warfare, nor can we retaliate by punishing the innocent for the acts of the guilty. The laws of war forbid this, but the same code authorizes us to retaliate upon the guilty parties. Persons guilty of such acts when captured will not be treated as ordinary prisoners of war, nor will they be shot but will suffer the ignominious punishment of being hung as felons.

The Democratic Clarksville Dispatch of the 26th says: The rebel soldiers, before leaving Nashville plundered many dwellings and business houses, and excited great alarm among the people. Several rebels were shot by citizens whom they were robbing. General Nelson is in command at Nashville, General Buell still being on the north side of the river. The Union sentiment is very strong and our troops are received with the greatest cordiality. Great indignation is expressed against Gov. Harris, who was fairly driven away by Union men, they having become bold at the proximity of Union troops and dared to assert their rights. Before leaving, Harris made a speech recommending the citizens to burn their private property, and calling on Tennesseans to rally and meet











**SPALDING'S CURE FOR NERVOUS HEADACHE.**  
CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of this pill the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediately relieve from pain and sickness with the obtained.

They seldom fail in removing Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing Constipation.

They are not Nourishing, delicate females, and all persons of temperate habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, by stimulating the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and energy of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been tried many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering to the headache, and their effecting the nervous system of from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, and the absence of any dangerous or repulsive ingredients, is easy to administer to the sick.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

There are many who have the signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Be careful of the signature of Henry C. Spalding, and of the name of the medicine.

A box will be sent by mail prepared on receipt of the

**PRICE, 25 CENTS.**

All orders should be addressed to

**HENRY C. SPALDING,**  
New York, N. Y., 45 Cedar Street, New York.

**ACETEMIA.**

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

**SPALDING'S**

**CEPHALIC PILLS**

will convince all who suffer from

**HEADACHE,**

**BRUISED HEAD,**

**SHEDDY AND SURE CURE**

**FOR THE NERVOUS HEADACHE.**

Having independently used your Cephalic Pills, I can say that they are the best I have ever used for the cure of the Nervous Headache, and I have been cured of it by the use of your Cephalic Pills.

Yours truly,

**MRS. SPALDING, New York, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1861.**

Having tried your Cephalic Pills, and I find them to be the best I have ever used for the cure of the Nervous Headache, and I have been cured of it by the use of your Cephalic Pills.

Yours truly,

**MRS. SPALDING, New York, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1861.**

I wish you would send me more boxes of your Cephalic Pills. I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours respectfully,

**MARY ANN STOKICH.**

**BRUCE CHASE, HUNTINGTON CO., Pa.,**  
January 19, 1861.

I will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Yours respectfully,

**JNO. B. SIMONS.**

I have used one box of your Pills, and I have been cured of the Nervous Headache.

Yours truly,

**W. B. WILKES.**

**BEUL YENNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.**

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